believe that Japan would yield in the same way to the "rights recovery" movement, ordained in Dr. Sun's political Testament. They should have taken warning from Soviet Russia's prompt reaction to the attempt to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway, by force, in 1929. An immediate invasion of North Manchuria followed, resulting in humiliating and unconditional capitulation. To Japan her rights and interests in Manchuria were of far more vital importance than Russia's were to Moscow. Even the most pacific of her Foreign Ministers repeatedly warned China that no interference with, or encroachment upon, these rights would be tolerated. The warning was ignored, and Japan thereupon embarked upon a continental policy of which none can now, with any certainty, predict the outcome. It would, however, be rash to assume that if the Kuomintang survives the present tragedy, its professions of friendship and goodwill for Britain and America will endure. As long as the *San Min Chu I* remains the text-book as well as the credo of all China, there will be continuous danger of outbreaks of anti-foreign feeling against one or more Powers. Britain had her turn ; then came Japan's. Stability in foreign relations cannot be looked for while from end to end of the country the idea that all Foreigners, except Soviet Russians,

are "oppressors" is sedulously cultivated. The Five Power Government of Dr. Sun is likely for ever to remain an illusion. The Three Principles, and the manner in which they are exploited for nationalistic purposes, must always, in their present form tend to